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your ins at his house, which thing would haue bene an infi-
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to suppresse the receate, but only to conceale it for a time,
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FINIS.

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FINIS.

1038. c. 32
2

¶ London Tryacle,

Being the enemie to all infectious diseases; as may appeare by the discourse following.

R Band
C 3821

London
Printed by Edw: Allde.
1615.

The contents of the Booke,

1. The occaſion of making London Tryacle.

2. The firſt inuention of Theriaca, and in what eſtimation mighty princes euer had it.

3. Why it was called Tryacle or Theriaca.

4. The vertues and qualities of London Tryacle.

5. The order of vſing this Tryacle.

6. For what cauſe the receipt it not yet publiſhed, and wherefore the making of it, is (by authority) committed to one Apothecary.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

To the gentle Reader, R. B. wisheth all health and welfare according to his owne hearts desire.

IT was my good hap gentle Reader, not many dayes agoe, to hit vpon this discourse of London Tryacle: which after I had shewed vnto diuers of iudgement & skill in such matters, & found that they iudged the booke well worthy the setting out, especially in the Infectious season; I resolued thereupon to publish it to the world, that therby the fruite & benefite thereof might the better be imparted to our whole nation. It should seeme the discourse was fully ended before the plague in London began this last Summer, for otherwise it is not to be thought but the Authour would somwhere haue made mention therof. Notwithstanding, I my selfe hauing made diligent enquiry as wel of Phisitions as of Surgeons & Apothecaries what tryall hath bene made therof in the time of the pestilence, I am by many of good iudgement assuredly certified that amongst the poore especially (whome it most haunted) this Tryacle by good triall & experience hath beene found to be of singular vertue, & to haue saued the liues of hundreds which haue taken it: for very few which in the first or second day of the dissease took any reasonable quantitie of it (for little of it as of all other preseruatiues can haue small force) & therewithall laid themselues to sweate, very few I say miscaried: yea the most part did within few houres perceiue the venome of the disease to be driuen cleane frõ the heart to the outward partes, wherby within a day or two after, they found themselues past all daunger. But because it is no part of my meaning, neyther presume I to haue skill enough to set down at full the due prayse of so pretious a preseruatiue, I will surcease to proceed any further in cõmending the same vnto you: & that so much the rather, because the Authour in the discourse it selfe hath at large declared the vertues thereof. Onely this I will say therof by the way, that I can in nothing resemble this Tryacle better, then to the most valiant and victorious champion Hercules for his worthy actes & conquests

canonized amongst the Gods. For as Hercules is reported to haue trauailed continually from countrey to countrey throughout the whole world, euery where as he went destroying monsters, slaying Tyrantes, murtherers & robbers: clearing high wayes, cleansing all pestiferous ayres & noysome waters, whereby he deliuered infinite nations from thraldome & slauery, freed all passages for trauaillers & waifarers, & restored the incorrupted intercourse and trade with forraine countreyes, to the wonderfull & inestimable benefit of all mankind: Euen so this Tryacle being by good aduice receiued into mans body, destroyeth all venome & poison, killeth or expelleth all corrupt vapors & humors, & scoureth all the pipes & conduits whereby it saueth the heart & chiefe intrailes from suffocation & destruction, freeth all the vaines & vessels & restoreth free recourse & passage of the liuely & cheerefull spirits & nourishing humors into al the members of the body, to the singuler comfort & refreshing of the whole man. What should cause or induce the Authour so long to stay the publishing of so fruitfull or rather necessary a discourse, in this so fit an opportunity, it is hard to guesse, vnlesse peraduenture it be that he perceiued straight vpon the perfecting of his booke the plague to begin, & therfore thought it not amisse to deferre the setting out therof vntill eyther by him selfe or some learned men, sufficient triall might be taken of the forcible effects thereof in the plague it self, as already very good experiment had beene prooued in many other diseases, Wherein if I haue gueſt aright, I hope the Authour hath lesse cause to be offended with me considering I haue but done that which he meant to haue performed himselfe, in making him do his countrey good a litle sooner then he intended. And my hope herein is the greater, because it is apparant by the suppressing of his name, that he neither ambitiously therby hunted after praise, nor greedily gaped for gaine, but wholy respected the benefiting & profiting of his countrey, By how much the more his good meaning is of all men to be taken in good part. And thus presuming that the Authour wil beare with my boldnesse & not doubting but so well a meant worke shall be acceptably receiued of the gentle Reader, I commit them both vnto the almighties protection.

R. BROWNE.

The occasion of the making of London Tryacle.

THe Masters & Wardens of the Grocers companie, hauing by sundry yeares searches, well marked and obserued, that a filthy & vnwholsome baggage composition, (termed cõmonly Tryacle of Geane) hath bene craftily, and by couine of certaine lewd persons, in a monstrous quantity, some thousand weight yearely brought into this Realme, and here to the fowle deceauing, and danger of the liues of many thousands, bene publikely sould, carying credit with all sorts of people, onely for the bare name sake of Theriaca, or Tryacle: (as their duties to their country bound them) did diuers yeares vse all such good meanes and orders, as they could deuise, to bannish cleane out of the realme, or at least to hinder much the vente of such a noysome and poysonish drugge. For although that the most of the cõpany were not greatly learned, yet many of them being discrete men, and of good insight and experience in such matters, did out of the rules of bare reason, gather, that this so named Geane Tryacle, being (as it is wel known) made only of the rotten garble, & refuse outcast of all kindes of spices & drugs, hand ouer head, with a little filthy Molasses, and Tarre to worke it vp withall, was so farre from either curing or preuenting any disease in mans

bodie, that by all likelyhood it must needes ingender most rotten and corrupt humors. And with good reason might they iudge that composition of no great vertue and force, which hath bene often sould of late yeares for xxx. s. and sometimes for xxviii. s. the hundred, which falleth out iii. d. or at most vnder iii. d. q. a pound.

Now, what good Spice, Suger, Hony, or other drugge of any vertue can be sould for so base a price, let any man iudge? So as it is most apparaunt to one that hath but halfe an eye, that so base a composition must needes be made of such dregges, and refuse, as are more fitte for the dungcartes, then the Apothecaries, or Grocers shoppes. And surely it is great pitie, that some seuere punishment is not by the superiour maiestrates, inflicted vpon such lewd persons, as being so often warned do still bring in, or otherwise by themselues, or their seruants make or vtter such filthy and rotten drugges, & that vnder the cloake and name of so comfortable a preseruatiue, as Tryacle hath in al ages bene esteemed to be.

But to goe forward, the Grocers finding that their good care, and discreete orders for the banishing of so vnwholsome a drugge, did not take such effect as they looked for and wished: and obseruing that the very cheapnes of this misnamed Geane Tryacle, together with the excessiue dearnes of Venice Tryacle, and Mithridate, were the onely causes, that still continued so marualous a vent thereof: After deliberate consultation had, thought it best to entreat the learned Society of Phisitions, to set downe some effectuall receite of Tryacle, which might be both forceable against rotten and venemous diseases, and also of an easie and moderate price for the poore subiect.

Vnto which their so honest and reasonable request, the Colledge of Phisitions did readily condiscend: and thereupon they presently committed the charge of the setting down of the receite, vnto three choise men of their companie, which should (by a certaine day) deliuer vnto Mr. Besse an

Apothe-

Apothecarie (to whome both by the Phisitions and Grocers order, the making thereof was onely committed) their prescript, which they did after diligent conferring of sundry receats of learned writers, together (according to the charge to them committed, carefully performe:) within fewe daies after Mr. Besse did bring to the Colledge, both the prescript to him before deliuered, and also a pound of the composition, which he by their order had made vp for a tryall sake, to the intent that all the whole company of Phisitions together, after diligent examination of the prescript, with such tryall as Arte could take, by the colour, taste, smell and consistence of the Tryacle it selfe, might either resolue vpon that receat alreadie set downe, or els by adding, and rebating, as by their skill should seeme good (with some little change) sette downe another. And so it fell out indeede, that some little alteration, being in one simple or two made, the receate, was (with the Colledge seale annexed vnto it) redeliuered to the said Mr. Besse, to be carely by him accordingly dispensed and prepared, with straight charge, not in any iot or point to varie from the very words of the same prescript: And that euery yeare before the dispensing therof, he should giue notice to the President, and Censors of the Phisitions Colledge, that for the carefuller preparing thereof, they might with any other of their Societie, come to his house and there make examination, and tryall of all the simples, ingredients, before they were put together, & compounded,

And that to the good of all the Realme, the said Tryacle might be the more faithfully prepared, the Master and Wardens of the Grocers, first presented Mr. W. Besse to the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen his brethren, as a very fit Man both for skill, and honest carefulnes in his profession, to performe the Compounding of such a Tryacle: where was giuen him a corporall Oath, for the true, and carefull preparing thereof: And afterwards, the said Master and Wardens did deliuer vnto Mr. W. Besse, in writing, both the receate new writte out againe, and withall, all the poynts of his Oath, with the Seale of their

Company

Company, reſeruing the Phiſitions receate and ſeale, for their diſcharge, in the Grocers Hall. Which courſe and order of examining yearely the ſimples, & carefull making vp of the Compoſition, hath now theſe ſeauen years bene accordingly put in execution, and the Tryacle it ſelfe (by ſo many yeares experience) throughly tried to be of ſinguler vertue, and of wonderfull force, as well in comforting nature, as in expelling all noyſome, and venemous matter from the hart, and principall partes of mans body.

In ſetting downe of which receate, the Phiſitions tooke eſpeciall care to appoint ſuch ingrediens as were perfectly knowne, not hard to be gotten, and (as much as might be in ſo forceable, and effectuall a preſeruatiue) home bredde: and this they chiefely did, for the good and eaſe of the poore ſubiect, whoſe purſe cannot reach vnto the price of coſtly medicines. All which things well conſidered, there may be more ſaid iuſtly in the commendation of this London Tryacle, then may be of any other medicine whatſoeuer heretofore deuiſed, and ſet out in this Realme: And if I ſhould ſay forraine Realmes too, it might well be iuſtified, conſidering the ſound learning, deepe iudgement, and long experience of the whole Colledge of Phiſitions, that deuiſed it with the great care which both they, & alſo the magiſtrates of the Citie haue taken, for the diligent, and perfect preparing thereof. As for the price, it is ſo reaſonnable (a pound not amounting aboue li. ſ. viij. d. an ounce by retale not aboue ii. d.) as no wiſe man will ſpare ſo much to do his horſe or dogge good withall.

This Tryacle is made, and to be had at the houſe of M. Willam Beſſe, dwelling in the Poultrye, neere the Counter.

Of

Of the first inuention of *Theriaca*, and in what estimation mightie Princes euer haue had it.

ALthough Andromachus the Elder, Nero the Emperours chiefe Phisition, be of most men estéemed, as the first inuentour of Tryacle, or Theriaca, yet you must vnderstand, that he did onely adde vipers, first to some olde composition thereof, which he liked best, and withall gaue it a new name, tearming it, not Theriaca, but Galene, as much to say as calmenes, or stilnes. This Galene dis Crito (a famous practicioner vnder the Vespatians reignes) name Theriaca, because it receiued the flesh of vipers: of Phisitions, by a preheminence named in Greeke θηρία But that the Reader may, together take a view both of the first beginning, and originall, and also what great credit Theriaca was presently in with mightie Princes, euen vpon the very first inuention: Ye must vnderstand, that the verie first Theriaca, recorded of in writers, is that of Antiochus, whome Plinie surnameth Magnus, and Galen Philometor. He reigned in Siria some 200. yeares before Christ. This was called Antiochus his Theriaca, because that great and mightie king himselfe did continually vse it as a preseruatiue against all poysons, and venemous stingings. By whose countenance, it grew presently into such estimation and credit, that the famous Phisition Endemus, (as Galen reporteth) put the receate thereof in verse: And that all men might pertake the good and profite of so forceable a preseruatiue: The verses (as Plinie recordeth) were engrauen in stone, ouer the porch doore of Aesculapius his Temple, as a medicine of so diuine power and vertue, as not to be esteemed for any mans inuention, but rather a diuine receate reuealed vnto mankinde, by the great God of Phisick himselfe. Within two or three ages after Antiochus,

did Nicander, that learned Phisition and Poet, dedicate his bookes, named Theriaca, vnto Attalus then King of Pergamum, where after, Galen was borne. This Attalus was a noble Prince, greatly fauouring and aduancing all kinde of good learning: but aboue all things, wonderfully giuen to make tryall of the vertues of medicines, and especially of such as were thought of force against venemous beasts, and poysons: which both he then, and by his example afterward, Mithridates the great (as Galen truly testifieth) did curiously and diligently, make experiment of vpon condemned persons. The experiments of this learned King Attalus, comming within an age or two after vnto the hands of Mithridates, and being by his like studie, and tryall in imitation of Attalus (ἀγαθὴς ἕξεις ἕνεκα βοτανῶν) much increased, he culd out of both their experiences, the very choise simples, and thereof diuised a most effectuall composition, named by Galen Theriaca Mithridatis (much differing from that which we commonly call Mithridatum) by continuall vse of which medicins, he preserued himselfe many score yeares free from al danger of poysoning: so that (as Galen writeth) being streightly beseiged by the Conquering Romans, and out of all hope to escape, to preuent their cruelty, and to auoide his owne shame, he twice tooke ranke and strong poyson: but the force of his so often receaued Tryacle was such, as no poyson neuer so great could preuaile against it, whereby in the end, the good king was compelled to dye vpon his owne sword.

About fourscore yeares after Mithridates miserable end, did Aelius Gallus, Tiberius the Emperours lieftenant in Aegipt and Arabiæ, in his returne from thence, bring two receates of Theriaca home with him: wherewith he presented the Emperour Tiberius, esteeming them as fit presents for so mighty a Monarch.

Now in what wonderfull estimation, or rather admiration, Tryacle was had in Galens time, Galen himselfe doth at large set downe, in his booke Intituled of Tryacle, and dedicated

dedicated vnto Piso a noble Roman: which booke (as may be gathered by the text) he writ in the beginning of Caracalla his Raigne, before he had made away his brother Geta. For Marcus Aurelius (in the beginning of whose raigne Galen first came to Rome) a Prince for his deepe and profound learning, named Marcus the Philosopher, and which (as Galen testifieth) had a perfect and exquisite knowledge of his owne temprature and complexion, by the daily vse of Tryacle (being both by nature, and also by trauaile, as well of body as minde, of a weake constitution) liued many yeares (notwithstanding) in excellent good health, & state of bodie. So that the wonderfull opinion, which was had through all the world of this Emperours wisdome, and learning, together with his long continued health, procured by the onely vse of this preseruatiue, brought Tryacle into such credit and estimation, that all great men, as well in the Court of Rome, as els where in the Country and Prouinces abroad, following the Emperours example, fell to the vse thereof. And least the reader should thinke that Marcus Aurelius onely vsed Andromachus his Tryacle: let him reade the last chapter of Galens second booke of Counterpoysons, where, in the very first line he shall finde the receate that Aurelius so much vsed, compounded but onely of four simples, and God he knowes, a simple composition indeede (for all the great credit it had) if it be compared with our London Tryacle.

Some fourteene yeare after M. Aurelius his departure, succeeded in the Empire Septianus Seuerus, a prince though not greatly learned, yet both very wise and valiant.

This Emperour made that most renowned Phisition (or rather Prince of all Phisitions) Galen, to prepare and compound for the Emperours owne vse, the Theriaca of Andromachus, and that of the chiefest, and most choyce simples, which could be got in the whole world: whereby through the renoume of so famous a Phisition, the glorious name of Tryacle was euer after amongst all posteritie

wonderfully encreased and aduaunced. From Galen vntil our dayes (almost 1400. yeares) If one ouer runne the stories of all nations and ages, Ye shall finde that Tryacle hath beene from time to time, of all mighty Princes had in wonderfull estimation and reputation. Yea that most Tyrannous and Barbarous Monarch, the great Turke, euery yeare in Egypt (because that Country lieth most fitly to get all Indian and Arabian simples freshest) hath by the handes of the skilfullest & learnedst Phisitions, which that sauadge and vnlettered nation yeildeth, a composition of Theriaca prepared by the name of Therach Faruc, which both of the Emperour himselfe, & of all his Bashawes and great men, is had in wonderfull estimation. Although that through the ignorance of the Phisitions in the making therof, both the vipers themselues (for whom they substitute a kind of Serpent with horns, called therfore of the Greeke Cerastes but of the Egyptians Tahyr) and many other especiall simples besides are mistaken and falsified: whereby it commeth to passe, that the Alexandrian or Egyptian Theriaca is in no degree to be compared with any kind of Tryacle artificially prepared in sundry Cities of Christendome, where all kindes of good learning, and namely of Phisicke do most plentifully flourish.

Why it was called *Tryacle* or Theriaca.

FOr the naming of it Theriaca or Tryacle, diuers and sundry reasons may be alleadged. First, because it was of purpose ordained to supply the vse, or rather to reforme the abuse, and to enioy and possesse the rome and place of that bastard Tryacle, which hath these many yeares, to the vnspeakable annoyance of many thousands, beene too too much vsed in this Realme, by the name of Geane Tryacle. The second, but principall reason is, for that

that all, or most of the ingredients, hauing singuler force against, either inward poysons, or outward venemous bytings, or stingings of venomous beastes, it must needes follow, that so perfect a composition made of so choise counterpoysons, & those so orderly in weight and measure proportioned, could not but be of wonderfull vertue and efficacy, not onely against poisons and venomes, but also against all corruption and rottennesse, either of humors or spirits: Neither is the name Tryacle or Theriaca to be thought, as vnfitly attributed to the London composition, although it receaue no vipers flesh in it at all. For notwithstanding that Crito a famous Empericke about Vespatianus his dayes, gaue that same composition, which Andromachus Neroes Phisition, first either inuented or enlarged, & with all tearmed it Galene the name of Theriaca, because it receiued vipers flesh, (which kind of Serpent is of many Greekes both Phisitions & Philosophers, by a prepogatiue called θηρίον yet the name of Theriaca hath both before Neroes time and since, bene commonly attributed not only to compound, containing no vipers flesh at all, but also to very simples, onely for that they were iudged of force against the bytinges and stinginges of venemous beastes. For compoundes, who so doubteth, let him read the 10. chap. of the 2 booke of Galen of counterpoisons (for so I translate Antidotus) where he shall finde fiue seuerall Theriacaes vpon a row, into none of which vipers flesh is any ingredient. The first, of Antipater, The second, & third, of Aelius Gallus (vnder whose conduct in our Sauiour Christs time, Strabo that learned Geographer did trauaile both Egypt and Arabia.) The fourth, of Euclide by-named Palatianus. The fifth, of Zeno the Laodician. Againe, in the fourteenth chap. he shall finde Theriaca Antiochi, Philometoris (Plini calleth him Magnus) which raigned in Siria some 12. score yeares before euer vipers flesh was put into any Theriaca. For Andromachus Neroes Phisition, by Galens owne testimony, was the very first that added vipers flesh vnto Theriaca. Now

since Andromachus time, we may finde infinite receipts of Theriaca in sundry Phisitions, clearely voide of vipers flesh: As namely, that which M. Aurelius [illegible] much used with so good successe: then the vulger Theria[illegible] diatessaron a simple receate, in shew of foure common simples, yet a receate no doubt of singular force and vertue, And last of all, that baggage composition, thrust in under the name of Geane Tryacle, hath them many yeares usurped the name of Theriaca, although it hath no vipers flesh in it at all.

As for simples, both Galen calleth Garlicke the country mans Tryacle, and Plinie maketh mention, of a kinde of Wine in the Iland of Thasos, called therefore Theriaca, because, as well the grape, as the wine would heale the bitings, and stingings of Serpents. Besides, Valeriana is of sondry late writers, named Theriaca for the same reason: which things considered, the learned Colledge of Phisitions of this famous Citie of London, did very aptly, and aduisedly (to this their Composition) attribute the name of Theriaca. And that so much the more, for that this London Tryacle, besides the choyse of olde simples, containeth in it, at least a dozen spices and hearbes, not knowne to the olde writers: whose wonderfull vertues, are notwithstanding against all poysons and venomes (by many a hundred yeares tryal) sufficiently approoued. And these late knowne simples were added, by warraant both of reason (the perfect rule and leuell of all Phisitions actions) and also of Auerroes, the best learned, both Philosopher, and Phisition of all the Arabians, which in his abridgement of Phisick, (commonly called the Colliget) doth iustly reproone the opinion of Auicen, (otherwise himselfe a most famous Phisition) affirming the Andromachus his Tryacle, taketh his so wonderfull force, not from the vertues & qualities of the simples which are in it, but from a fift supernaturall hidden propertie, proceeding from the essentiall forme (as he tearmeth it forsooth) of the whole mixture, and therefore strictly warneth all Phisitions, neither to adde too, nor

diminish

diminish any thing from Andromachus his first prescript: Which opinion of Auicen, as too superstitiously tying all posterity to our fore-fathers receats, Auerroes doth, and that iustly confute, wishing (which in this composition, the Phisitions of London haue with great reason put in practise) that diuers of such excellent counter-poyson simples, as later times haue discouered, should be either added ouer and aboue the olde ingredients, or else substituted in some of their places, which were found to be of least force and vertue.

Of the vertues, and qualities of London Tryacle.

TO recite all the vertues, and vses of the London Tryacle, as well in preuenting, as in curing most greeuous diseases, would require a learneder, and larger discourse, then at this present is either requisite, or intended to be set downe. Notwithstanding the cheife, and most principall quallities thereof, and those from which the reasons and grounds of all the rest must be fetched, are these that follow. First, this Triacle heateth, and dryeth about the midst (as Phisitions tearme it) of the second degree, and withall, is of very thinne parts. Secondly, it hath a skowring, or cleansing vertue, with a moderate astriction. By his heate, it helpeth all kindes of concoction, and ripeneth all crud humors, or drines in mans body. By his heate, and thinnes of parts, it openeth all poares & passages, it thinneth & breatheth out grosse humors and windes, it softeneth hard tumors, and relaxeth stiffnes of partes, and consequently mittigateth all kinde of paines, and greifes: It prouoketh sweate, brine, and womens courses, it openeth the Emerods, and furthereth all euacuations: By his drynes, and cleansing powre, it consumeth and wasteth, or els wyppeth away all grosse, tough, and clammy humors: and thereby deliuereth

obstruct-

obstructions, and mightily resisteth all putrifactions, and poysons, either inward or outward. By his milde astricti-on and moderate warmth, it strengthneth all the principall members of mans bodie, and thereby renueth good spirits, ingendereth pure blood, and stayeth all immoderate wast-ings, and euacuations, either of humors or spirits. So that whatsoeuer infirmity in mans body, proceedeth either from too much aboundance of humors and winde, or els from their faultines in coldnes, grosenes, toughnes, clammines, or rottennes: likewise what soeuer is caused by stopping of the conduits, and passages, or by the astriction, and shutting of the poares; Besides what soeuer imperfections or de-faultes possesse the cheife and principall partes, and ther-by hinder or depraue any of their functions or workes: all these (if they be by inward medicines curable) may by this Tryacle (artificially and skillfully vsed) be either wholy, and altogether cured, or at least greatly eased, and amen-ded. To a Phisition, or any other man trayned vp in good literature, these breife instructions are sufficient, to direct him fully to the perfect vse of this Tryacle, in all conueni-ent diseases. But because this discourse dooth cheifly re-spect, and is especially written for the ignorant, and vnlet-tered multitude of the common people, which is no wayes able to conceaue the naturall causes of things: it will not be amisse, for the simple persons better instruction, to set down by name, such common and running diseases, as this Tryacle is most to be vsed against. First, of all therefore it is of marueilous force against the Plague, Sweating-sicknes, Pocks (small I meane) or measels, or any other ma-litious & pestilent Feauer. For being giuen the sicke person to drinke with Dragons, Carduus Benedictus, or Angelica water, it driueth out from the hart and principall partes to the skinne, all the venome and corruption of the disease. By the same vertue it both preserueth, and also cureth as well any inward poyson, as any byting or stinging of madde dogge or venomous beast: yea, being outwardly

applyed

applyed to the bytings and stingings: or to the Carbuncle or Bubo in the plague, it doth (as it were) miraculously drawe out all the inward venome, and corruption by that issue. As for long head aches, & meagrimes, Turnsickines, dulnes of sight, thicknes of hearing, and such like diseases of the braine, sinewes, and instruments of Senses, which proceede from colde and tough humors, or from winde, all these by the continuall vsage hereof, may in time be either cleane taken away, or else greatly asswaged and diminished: For by comforting the braine, it cheareth the spirits, sharpeneth the wit, strengthneth the memorie, quickneth all the Senses. Against the falling sickines, and wormes, being diseases most commonly troubling children, this Tryacle is an especiall remedie: as hauing diuers choyce ingredients, particularly respecting those infirmities of purpose inserted into it: For the Wheasings, and olde coughs, being taken with the water or decoction of Hysope, or Horehound, it is very effectuall: as also with the decoction of Comfrey rootes, or conserue of olde red Roses, it excellently stayeth any lingering spitting of blood, issuing from the lungs or chest: Likewise it healeth any stitches in the sides (if they proceede not from hotte inflamations or plurisies) being either inwardly taken, or outwardly applyed hot. Now in the stomacke, it prouoketh appetite, helpeth concoction, and distribution, breaketh and discusseth winde and either digesteth or driueth out from thence, all rawe and corrupt humors, whereby it healeth the inflation, or puffing vp of the stomacke with winde, and cureth that kinde of greedines (which Phisitions tearme the doggus appetite) which disease forceth them that haue it, to eate their meate greedily, and that very much, but presently after to caste it againe: notwithstanding after they haue vomited, their appetite is no whit stayed nor abayted, but streight way they become as greedy againe as before: In the lyuer it deliuereth all obstructions, & cureth the yealow Iaundise, especially being taken with the de-

ceiton of worme wood (ground pine) Horehound, Ale-coast, Maudline, or Succory. Whereby it cureth the greene sickenes, and the dropsie, not being growne too farre, nor rooted. The like force it hath in infirmities of the spleene, wherein it helpeth all stoppings, discusseth windinesse, and diminisheth all sort of colde swellings or tumors: manerly, being receaued with the decoction of Tamariske, barke of Capers rootes, or of Finger ferne. Neither is it of lesse power & vertue, in curing the diseases of the entrails or guttes: for it singularly helpeth the Collick, and stayeth all laxes, and aswageth all torments, and grypings, if it be orderly taken, with fit and conuenient liquors, syrops or conserues. But the most especiall, and singular vertue thereof, is the wonderfull comfort and strength it yeeldeth and imparteth to the hart, the principall parte of the life of man: which his force is most mightily perceaued in faintings, and swoundings. The same effects it showeth in tremblings of the hart, and in all melancholie passions and frights.

But to goe forward: in the kidnies and bladder, it mildly scowreth away and clenseth sand, grauell, or stones, and thereby often times cureth the stopping of Urine, and the Strangurie. For the Gowt (after generall euacuations orderly administred) the continuall vse of this Tryacle, is a most effectuall remedie: which effect it worketh by helping concoction in the stomacke and Liuer, by comforting the braine, and by drying vp, or drawing out, either by sweate, or insensible outbreathings, all superfluous moysture, both there and in all other parts of the bodie. Besides all these, it is a singular remedie, both for Palsies and cramps, either inwardly taken, or outwardly applied, and annoynted with some conuenient Oyle or grease. In womens matters, although the vertues thereof be excellently effectual, notwithstanding I thinke it not amis to omit the rehearsal of them at this time, because any large discourse thereof, especially in the mother tongue, may seeme vnfit for chaste eares: and

besides,

beſides, is more likely to do harme then good, in vnchaſte minides.

But here I may not ouer paſſe the mighty power it hath in driuing away any long lingering Ague, proceeding from colde, groſſe, or tough humors, namely, of an old quartane Ague, if it be orderly giuen in good large proportion, with the decoction of Germander, or Tamariſke halfe an houre before the fit, the partie withal being put into a warme bed, & with ſtore of warme clothes prouoked preſently to ſweate: marry here great heede muſt be taken, that firſt the body be well purged, and let blood (if neede be) and that the humor, be ripe and concorted. To ſet downe at large, all the particuler vertues, & effects of this London Tryacle, would make vp a large volume. For, becauſe therefore both I meane to be ſhort, and theſe vertues alreadie expreſſed are ſufficient to direct any reaſonable man to the orderly vſe of this London Tryacle, in moſt common diſeaſes: I will ſurceaſe to diſcourſe any longer of the qualities thereof, and proceede to the order of vſing it.

The order of vſing London Tryacle.

IN the vſe of London Tryacle, three things are to be conſidered: firſt, the quantitie: next the time, and laſtly, the manner of miniſtring of it. A certaine quantitie, either in weight or meaſure thereof, cannot preciſely be declared in words, by reaſon of the manifold diuerſities, as well of the ſtrength, age, ſexe, temperature, and complexion of the ſicke bodie, as of the diſeaſes themſelues, their cauſes, and the parts of mans body therewith poſſeſſed: In ſucking children halfe a ſcruple will be a reaſonable quantitie: In women with childe, or in childbed, in very olde folkes, or yong children paſt ſucking, a whole ſcruple may be well borne: in ſtronger bodies, and abler conſtitutions, a larger portion

portion may be allowed, (due consideration being had of the vrgencie of the disease, and the strength of the partie) as from a scruple weight vpward to a whole dragme or foure scruples in very vrgent and hard diseases, as in driuing away of a quartane or such like. But when poyson is already receaued inwardly, or any bodie newly bitten, stung with a mad dog, or venemous beast, you must ascend yet higher, and increase your dosis to two dragmes weight, yea, and in strong poysons and venomes, vnto three dragmes, and this you must often times doe, and not to be content with once giuing it.

And here because most men knowes not these names of Scruples and Dragmes, and many men though they peraduenture knowe them, yet haue them not readie at hand when neede requires, it is to be vnderstood, that a drag. weight in English siluer is viii. ß. ob. iuste, and a scruple (which is the third part of a dragme, weigheth iust ij. ß. ob. now who so cannot halfe or double any of these, is too simple to be thought fit to minister medicines vnto any sicke bodie being in danger. Furthermore, for because that most of the common and vulgar people, though they had weights, yet they knowe them not: and which is more, knoweth not how to weigh any thing by those coynes which they best knowe, it is thought not amis, to set downe such directions in giuing of this Tryacle, as the ignorantest man of all cannot much goe amis. For a scruple, they are full the bignes of a meane and ordinarie hasell Nut husked; & for a dragme, the quantity of a small nutmegge, may safely be administred, and so the rest ratably: And thus much for the quantity. Now for the time and fit season of giuing it (which, as in all other medicines administring, so in this Tryacle giuing, is the difficultest poynte of skill in all phisick) two things are chiefly to be noted: The time of the day, and the time of the disease. Of all times of the day the morning is most apt, and fittest both for this medicine and all other such like to be taken in. And good cause why: for in

the morning, after the whole nights rest. the former dayes meate being fully digested and dispearsed into the outward parts of the bodie: the inward parts, as the stomacke, liuer, spleene, and bottle vaines, are then empty, & therefore more apt both to receaue in themselues, and to dispearse abroad into the whole bodie, the force and vertue of the medicine then taken. For alwaies, especiall care and regards is to be taken, that neither this Tryacle, nor any such like strong & forceable medicine, be administred inwardly after meate, or vpon a full belly. [redacted]

The other time to be obserued, is that of the disease it selfe, which carryeth so great sway, that often times it ouerruleth the time of the day, and altereth it at pleasure, according to the time of the whole disease, or of that present fit & their possessing the sick body: for the time of the whole sickenes, as a long Ague, or other lingering disease, it is against all rules of Arte to minister Tryacle, either in the beginning, or in the encrease of the disease, vntil manifest tokens of concoction and ripenes appeare: after which time (if the obstructions of the liuer or spleene continue not still great) you may safely, accordingly as the ripenes increase, and the obstructions decrease, rateably augment the quantitie of your Tryacle. The same is to be obserued in the time of the fit: for vntill the matter of that fit make show of ripenes, & that the passages of the outward parts and skinne be somewhat opened, you may no wayes giue any Tryacle: but after that time you may safely minister it, the better thereby to further the issue of sweate, and insensible outbreathings: by which kindes of euacuations (being abundantly performed) very often times it falleth out that the whole disease is dissolued and rid away.

Besides the two times rehearsed, the one of the day, the other of the disease, the age of the Tryacle it selfe is diligently to be considered: for the newer he is, the better and

readier he stayeth any euacuation, especially by vomitte or stoole, & withall assuageth any inward gryppings or paines, cheifly such as proceed from hotte and fretting humors. Againe, the older this Tryacle is, the more forceable and effectuall are his vertues, in opening all stoppings and obstructions of the principall parts, and consequently in expelling, and driuing out from the inward to the outward parts all venemous and rotten, either humors or vapors.

Now for the manner of giuing it, you must note, that if your intent be to [illegible] euacuation, by strengthning the principall parts, or else to mittigate & assuage any inward paine, in such cases you must minister your Tryacle in solide or dry forme, either alone, or with some conserue, or Electuary, and then sleepe vpon it: vnles you meane to stay immoderate sweating. Contrariewise, if you meane and desire to driue out, and expell any corrupt or noysome humor or vapor, then giue it dissolued in some conuenient liquor, and sleepe not after it: except your meaning be to procure sweate, which of all euacuations is onely furthered by sleeping: And thus much for the right vse of this London Tryacle.

For what cause the receate is not yet published, and wherefore the making thereof is committed onely to one Apothecarie.

NO doubt many will not a little meruaile why the receat and prescript of this London Tryacle is neither in this discourse, nor any where els published to the view of all men, especially of Phisitions abroade: that by the examining of the simples, they may better iudge of the force and vertue of the whole composition: An example whereof there is no president to be showed, either in former ages, or forraigne countries, vnles one would fetch a president and warrant from the barbarous Turks, who these many yeares

haue cõcealed the receate of their Alexandrian Treacle, vntill no woe late; Prosperus Alpinus a learned Italian relateth, that in Egypt, with much adoe obtained the prescript thereof, at the handes of the Egyptian Physitions or Simplers, which yearely had the charge, to gather vp the hearbes, all the simple ingredients for the Apothecaries, which in the presence of all the skilfullest Physitions in Alexandria, doth yearely make vp the whole Compositions: which receate the same Alpinus hath very honestly published to the whole world. In auncient times other Physitions were so farre from concealing and suppressing any so effectuall medicine, that the first Composition of Treacle, wheresoeuer it is found in any writer, Andromachus his Theriaca (for so doth it name it) was presently by diligent studious Physitions put into verse, and the verses engraued in stone, and set vp ouer the good Esculapius his Temple doores, for euery man to reade ouer, and to print it at his pleasure. What cause perswaded the carefull prouident Magistrates of London, to keepe their new receate of Treacle so much concealed? Assure your selues they did it not without great reason, and good consideration.

The very true cause of suppressing the receate, is the entire affection they beare to the whole nation, their native countrie, together with a diligent carefulnes they haue, that the Composition may without fraude or couine, be truely and perfectly prepared. For seeing how great an abuse was growne in the world, by suffering euery man that would take it vpon him to make Genuine Treacle, and euer head, and that without ouer looking or correcting: after aduise deliberately taken, they could finde in this vnruly, and disorderly age, no other meanes to auoide so great an inconuenience, or rather mischiefe, saue only by committing the making and compounding thereof, vnto some one honest and skilfull Apothecary alone: which their good intent, and meaning could not haue bene compassed, if the receate had bene published to the world: For so euery other, either

Apothecar

Apothecary, Grocer or Drugger, by the Cities freedome, should and without controlement, might have made, and dispensed the receate as freely as he to whome the charge was onely committed: And the rather were the Petitions induced by concealing the receate to committ the charge of compounding it to one only Apothecary, that thereby they might the better assure themselues of the perfect making thereof, by often viewing, and diligently examining all the simples at his house, which thing would have bene an intolerable labour for them to performe in so many Apothecaries and Druggers houses as would have gone about the making thereof. Neither it is their meaning altogether to suppresse the receate, but onely to conceale it for a time, vntill good order may by authoritie be set downe, for the true and orderly making of it, and such other like. Besides, they were the rather perswaded, and moued to conceale it for a season, that before the publishing, they might make perfect proofe, and full tryall of the effects and vertues thereof.

FINIS.